

South Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org

This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Allocation Matrix (Excel template).

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Mine Action
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

Cluster Priority Activities	Cluster Geographic Priorities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide emergency survey and clearance to areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected communities. To reduce the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW through the provision of community liaison/targeted mine risk education interventions in areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates or returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW. 	Northern border areas along with Jonglei.

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)
Danish Demining Group	Warrap: Twic County (34%) Unity: all countries, according to needs and access (66%)
Project CAP Code	
SSD-12/MA/46060/5182	
CAP Project Title	
Community-driven Mine Action in support of returnees, IDPs and refugees	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Amount Requested Secured CHF
US\$ 2,820,000	US\$ 278,205	US\$ 99,689

Direct Beneficiaries	Total Indirect Beneficiary
Women: 5,000	200,000
Men: 5,000	Catchment Population (if applicable)
Girls: 12,000	
Boys: 12,000	

Implementing Partners (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)
	Start Date (01/04/2012):
	End Date (31/12/2012):

Address of Country Office	Address of HQ
Project Focal Person Nigel Clarke?? Email & Tel: PMDDGSudan@drc.dk ; +249 92772793 e-mail country director: as above e-mail finance officer: hofaddgsudan@drc.dk Address: next to Unicef, Supiri Road, Juba	e-mail desk officer Maria.Kristensen@drc.dk ; e-mail finance officer: erik.schenstrom@drc.dk Address: 10 Bordergade, Copenhagen 1300, Denmark

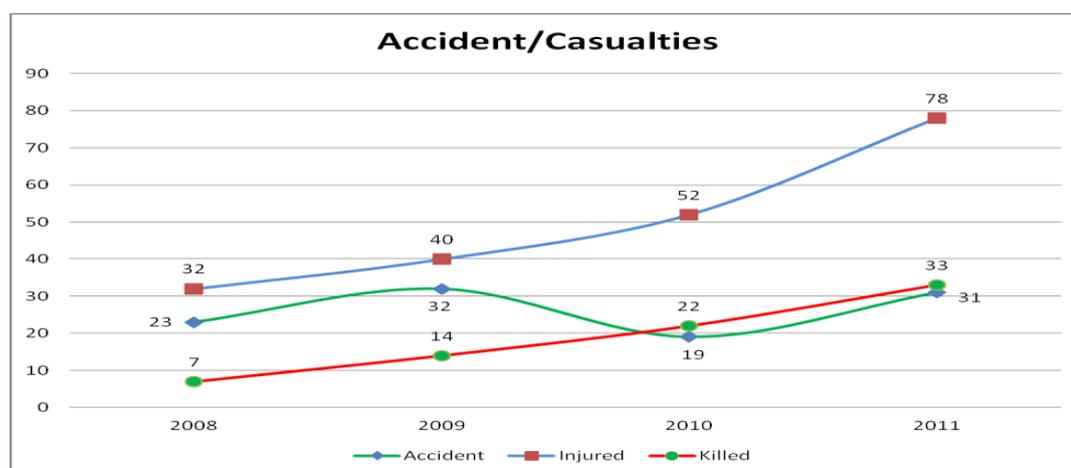
SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹

The general humanitarian situation in South Sudan has been deteriorating since the middle of 2011. This is especially true Jonglei state and of the states along the northern border with the Republic of Sudan. The armed conflict in the neighbouring states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile and the Abyei area has had direct humanitarian results, with an estimated 200,000 refugees (and Abyei IDPs) now seeking refuge in Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile states. Internal conflict which gathered intensity in 2011 has continued in these states and in Jonglei producing over 150,000 IDPs in the last two months. Returnees from northern Sudan have continued to arrive with Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile receiving the greatest numbers – over 210,000 in those three states alone up to the end of 2011. In addition, it is possible that 300,000 new returnees will move southwards when they are forced to choose northern or southern Sudanese citizenship in April this year. The North-South tensions and the cutting off of the oil pipeline to the North are also likely to cause severe economic hardship. Coupled with the usual structural food security problems and the growing pressure on basic services, this could push a lot of families into destitution in 2012

The threats from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) – and challenges for Mine Action agencies - also increased during 2011. New contamination from mines and ERW occurred in Abyei, Unity and Upper Nile and was directly associated with an increase in deaths and injuries (see table below provided by UNMACC).



There were 111 reported deaths in 2011 – a one-third increase on 2010 (source: UNMACC). Just as importantly, the presence of mines and ERW in Abyei is deterring 115,000 from returning to their homes and has made key roads and whole communities inaccessible to humanitarian actors in Unity. Refugees, IDPs and returnees are at particular risk from mines and ERW for a number of reasons:

- They are less likely to have previously received Mine Risk Education (MRE) than the 'host' community
- They are less aware of known local threats than people who have been living in those areas long-term
- The situation in their home area has now changed – areas that they are used to using may be contaminated with ERW.
- They tend to be composed of higher percentages of vulnerable people e.g. children who are not attending school and have less family structure around them and are therefore more likely to play with unknown objects.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

DDG's plans under this grant request fully match the Mine Action cluster priorities. DDG will work in two of the worst affected states. Warrap received over 100,000 IDPs from the disputed area of Abyei in 2011. These IDPs are waiting to return home to places which are contaminated with fresh mines and UXOs. DDG is applying to the North Sudan CHF for funds to carry out survey and clearance in Abyei itself, but it is equally important to conduct mine risk education for IDPs waiting to go home to contaminated areas. The minutes of humanitarian coordination meetings run by OCHA and UNHCR in northern Warrap and Agok routinely mention the threat of mines and ERWs as one of the main reasons why the huge displaced population cannot return home – and why humanitarian agencies are reluctant to work in Abyei. Mine risk education should be provided to the IDPs in situ – and before they return to contaminated areas. Helping the IDPs to return will reduce the burden on the under-resourced and economically marginal state of Warrap.

Unity is littered with old UXOs and stockpiles from the civil war. New UXOs are being discovered, such as the air-dropped bomb at Yida refugee camp (which has not yet been destroyed). In addition some of the roads in the state have been actively re-mined with anti-vehicle mines in the last 12 months by militia forces of the 'SSLA'. These mines have destroyed at least 4 vehicles, killed 20+ people and caused dozens of injuries in the last year. In terms of current mine action there is just one commercial operator doing road clearance and no agency currently engaged in Explosive Ordnance Destruction (source UNMAAC Operations Officer, Unity state).

¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

DDG already has one MRE team working part-time in Warrap with CHF funding. It has managed to deliver MRE to nearly 10,000 people since September 2012. Having a full-time team based there will help DDG reach more people, to be in constant liaison with local authorities (including the Abyei Area Administration) and other humanitarian agencies. MRE sessions will be targeted especially at those planning to return early to Abyei. This team will also be in constant communication with the intended EOD team working in Abyei itself, so messages can be passed via the appropriate authorities about areas which have been surveyed and their risk status.

In Unity DDG will deploy one EOD team. It will work using the village-by-village clearance method we use in most places where we work. Having discussed the overall priorities with UNMACC and SSMAA, DDG teams will liaise with local communities and local authorities in identifying local hazards and then conducting survey and clearance. The teams can also be used to help UNHCR, IOM and other agencies conduct assurance of new IDP and refugee sites. Where minefields are suspected, DDG has the ability to conduct technical survey and fence off minefields prior to clearance by a specialist agency. Without this assistance from DDG, UNMACC is unable to offer any support to communities, local government officials and humanitarian workers reporting UXOs in Unity. The use of a suitable, reliable vehicle is essential for safely transporting mine action staff, explosives and equipment in this difficult and dangerous state. As DDG has not worked in Unity before, a certain amount of logistical set-up is required.

In both Warrap and Unity states, DDG can provide tailored mines awareness education to humanitarian actors, thus helping them to operate safely and extend humanitarian access.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

This has largely been described in B (above). DDG will concentrate on two of the northern states undergoing humanitarian crises and where there is a large presence of recent returnees, refugees and IDPs. Both the selective states have critical mine action needs. Clearance activities in Unity will provide direct protection to individuals and communities in places where there were a high number of mine victims in 2011. If possible, DDG will seek separate funding to add an MRE team there during 2012. In Warrap, there is an overwhelming need to allow for the safe return of the displaced people from Abyei. Targeted MRE must be a fundamental part of creating the right conditions for return. DDG's CHF funding will also support other humanitarian action by helping displaced people return home and by helping to expand humanitarian access to other actors.

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

1. Protect vulnerable people (especially refugees, IDPs and returnees) from harm caused by mines and ERW through the provision of one MRE and one EOD team for 9 months.
2. Facilitate the return of displaced people and the safe operations of other humanitarian actors

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.

1. MRE for 20,000 displaced men, women and children northern Warrap.
2. Community liaison, baseline socio-economic surveys, monitoring and evaluation surveys (both states)
3. Survey and clearance (or fencing/markings) protecting approximately 14,000 people from UXOs in Unity

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

- a) Gender and Diversity.** DDG aims – and has a good track record – for achieving gender equality in its mine risk education work. It uses mixed-gender teams for the purposes of community liaison, mine risk education and socio-economic monitoring and evaluation. All its data relating to engagement with communities are disaggregated for age and gender. Through the employment of a specialist educator, DDG aims to develop innovative new approaches to risk education and to expand the ways in which awareness is delivered to a range of different audiences, especially women and children.
- b) Humanitarian Accountability Partnership.** As part of the Danish Refugee Council, the Danish Demining Group is a HAP-certified organization, meaning it strives to be accountable to its beneficiaries through transparency, the provision of information in appropriate forms, and through beneficiary feedback mechanisms.

v) Expected Result/s

List below the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators.

- Result 1. 20,000 individuals in high-risk areas will be safer from knowing how to avoid risks associated with mines and ERW
- Result 2. 50 Dangerous Areas or Suspected Hazardous Areas will be discredited or rendered safe.
- Result 3. Humanitarian personnel working in high-risk areas will be more aware of how to adjust their operations and behaviour in relation to mine and ERW threats

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Individuals reached through Mine Risk Education and the land Landmine Safety Project including at risk populations and humanitarian aid workers.	20,000 (14,000 children, 3,000 women and 3,000 men)
2	Number of SHAs and DAs which are surveyed, discredited, cleared or marked (N.B. DDG does not claim land release for EOD tasks).	50 (directly benefiting 14,000 people)
3	Number of mines awareness sessions done for other	10 (4 in Warrap; 6 in Unity)

humanitarian actors

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

DDG will directly implement the work under this proposal. The teams (one EOD team and one MRE team) are already trained and ready to be deployed. A Nuer-speaking community liaison operative would need to be recruited for Unity. Day-to-day management in the field will be provided by international Technical Advisers or the MRE Team Leader, as appropriate. Local administrative support will be provided by an admin/finance assistant and logistical and financial support by teams of Juba-based professionals. Where possible DDG will seek compound sharing arrangements with other humanitarian agencies in order to keep costs low and to enhance security. Each team is fairly self-sufficient and is equipped with a vehicle, a trailer and its own camping equipment in case it needs to spend time in remote locations.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

Daily and weekly details of MRE and EOD activities will be reported to UNMACC and SSMAA through the normal channels and using the IMSMA formats. This standard information includes disaggregated data on people receiving mine risk education and on items of mines and UXOs destroyed.

For the monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic impact, DDG has its own methodologies and its own dedicated M&E unit in South Sudan. Baseline surveys are done by mixed gender teams before starting mine action activities and using a mixture of questionnaires, key informant interviews, group discussions and case studies. All data is disaggregated for age and gender. This baseline information is used to help measure the change which has occurred in people's lives as a result of mine action after a few months or a year through subsequent follow-up surveys. These surveys are comprised of household questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The results of the surveys are written up as reports which are unique to that time and place.

E. Committed funding

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms (USD)

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
Danish Refugee Council 'own funds' (April – Dec 2012)	99,689

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: SSD-12/ MA/46060/5182		Project title: Humanitarian Mine Action In Unity and Warrap states	Organisation: Danish Demining Group
<p>Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change</i></p> <p>To reduce the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW by providing emergency survey, clearance and mine risk education in areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected communities..</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i></p> <p>Threat of mines and ERW is not a major barrier to populations movements and humanitarian operations</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <p>Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports</p>	
<p>Specific Project Objective/s: <i>What are the specific objectives, which the project shall achieve? These relate to the immediate effect of the intervention measured at the end of the project.</i></p> <p>Protect vulnerable people (especially refugees, IDPs and returnees) from harm caused by mines and ERW through the provision of one MRE and one EOD team for 9 months in Warrap and Unity respectively.</p> <p>Facilitate the return of displaced people and the safe operations of other humanitarian actors</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i></p> <p>EOD and MRE teams are actively engaged in high priority mine action tasks in the 2 states</p> <p>People moving with confidence in areas previously contaminated</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i></p> <p>DDG reports to UNMACC/SSMAA</p> <p>Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports</p>	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project, which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable levels of security. Reasonable ability to move around in the wet season
<p>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (grouped in Workpackages), leading to the specific objective/s: Dangerous Areas will be surveyed, cleared and marked/fenced thus rendering them safe and reducing the risk of death or injury from mines and ERW for 14,000 people Mine Risk Education will be delivered to people living in - or expected to move into – contaminated areas (including humanitarian workers), thus reducing the risk of death or injury from mines and ERW for 20,000 people 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 DAs surveyed/cleared/marked 20,000 people benefit from MRE sessions 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports to UNMACC/ SSMAA and entered onto IMSMA database Weekly reports to UNMACC/ SSMAA 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above

<p>Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (grouped in Workpackages) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of field camps/compounds • Establishment of priority task dossiers, in discussion with local authorities and UNMACC/SSMAA • Community liaison • Baseline socio-economic assessments • Refresher training, as required • Mine risk education • EOD survey/clearance/ marking • Reporting to UNMACC/ SSMAA • Impact monitoring 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp equipment, logistics support • Technical adviser's time • CL staff, transport • Monitoring staff time, stationery, transport • Technical leadership • MRE staff, specialist advice, transport, posters • Explosives, staff, equipment, marking materials • Staff time • Staff time, stationery, technical support 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives can be transported by road to Unity before the rains
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PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable). The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activity	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
• Result 1 Dangerous Areas will be surveyed, cleared and marked/fenced thus rendering them safe and reducing the risk of death or injury from mines and ERW for 14,000 people															
• Activity (1.1) Establishment of field camps/compounds				X											
• Activity (1.2) Establishment of priority task dossiers, in discussion with local authorities and UNMACC/SSMAA				X											
• Activity (1.3) Community liaison				X											
• Activity (1.4) Baseline socio-economic study					X										
• Activity (1.5) Refresher training					X										
• Activity (1.6) EOD survey/clearance/ marking					X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
• Activity (1.7) Reporting to UNMACC/SSMAA					X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
• Activity (1.8) Impact monitoring											X	X			
• Result 2 Mine Risk Education will be delivered to people living in - or expected to move into – contaminated areas (including humanitarian workers), thus reducing the risk of death or injury from mines and ERW for 20,000 people															
• Activity (2.1) Establishment of field camps/compounds				X											
• Establishment of priority task dossiers, in discussion with local authorities and UNMACC/SSMAA				X											
• Community liaison				X											
• Baseline socio-economic study					X										
• Refresher training					X										
• Mine risk education sessions					X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
• Reporting to UNMACC/SSMAA					X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
• Impact monitoring											X	X			